The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.
REV. E. P. TENNEY, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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DAILY WORK.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who lags from dread of daily work
And his appointed task would shrink,
Commits a folly and a crime;
A soulless slave—
A paltry knave—
A clog upon the wheels of time.
With work to do, and store of health,
The man's unworthy to be free,
Who will not give,
That he may live,
His daily toil for daily fee.

No! let us work! We only ask
Reward proportion'd to our task;
We have no quarrel with the great,
No feud with rank—
With mill or bank—
No envy of a lord's estate,
If we can earn sufficient store
To satisfy our daily need,
And can retain,
For age and pain
A fraction, we are rich indeed.

No dread of toil have we or ours
We know our worth, and weigh our powers;
The more we work the more we win;
Success to trade!
Success to spade!
And to the corn that's coming in!
And joy to him who o'er his task
Remembers toil is nature's plan;
Who, working, thinks,
And never sinks
His independence as a MAN!

Who only asks for humblest wealth,
Enough for competence and health;
And leisure when his work is done
To read his book,
By chimney nook,
Or stroll at setting of the sun:
Who toils as every man should toil,
For fair reward, erect and free:
These are the men—
The best of men—
These are the men we mean to be.

ERRORS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR—*Sir:* I perceive that in your article of last week, under the head of "W. A. Scott and the Pacific," you have fallen into several errors, and have allowed yourself to make statements which are not true, and which I am persuaded you would not have made, if you had taken the time or trouble to seek for information on the subject. Some of these statements I deem it due to truth to correct. The tone and style and personal abuse you have seen fit to indulge in, I cannot imitate. I regret to find it in a religious journal, and to see it from the pen of a Christian minister toward another laboring in the same field—and especially from one toward whom, I was not aware that I had ever in word or deed, thought or action, done anything that was not courteous and kind. There are no side-issues, nor a syllable of personalities in my short letter to the Sacramento *Union*. You do not deny the facts I state. I protested that "the *Pacific* is not an organ of the Presbyterian church." You say it is not, why then, and for what reasons, was your long and abusive article necessary? What good has it done the cause of truth and righteousness? I said "the *Pacific* was not an organ of the Presbyterian church." You say the same thing, or try to say it, and yet you fly into a terrible rage for my saying it. Is not this something strange? But let me call your attention especially,

1st. To your effort to rake up fire out of the ashes, and recall scenes that I supposed all good citizens now desired to sleep in forgetfulness. You are wrong in your ascription of *motives* to me. Nor do you offer a syllable in proof of what you say. It is not true, that I had 1855 or 1856, or your predecessor in the editorial chair in my mind at all. There is not the slightest allusion to anything of the kind, nor to anything personal in my note. Why was it necessary for you to leave the point at issue, and travel so far around and gather up so many things that can have no possible connexion with the matter in hand? Is this Christian charity? Is it the duty of a Christian newspaper to turn inquisitor and hunt out the supposed motives of a professing Christian, for doing what he considered it his duty to do?

2d. What authority had you to say, "Dr. Scott knew it," and to repeat, that Dr. Scott knew of your protest? Did you know more of what Dr. Scott knew than he did himself? Dr. Scott did not know any such thing. Nor has he yet ever seen an honest, straight forward correction or statement in the *Pacific* on this point. Dr. Scott may not have read all you have published, and then he may not have comprehended what you have written. I had *heard* of some controversy between you and the Methodist paper on the subject. But I was not sure that I understood your position, and hence I said in my note, "if I understand its character at all." I was not certain, nor am I yet, what its character is. You speak of having Rev. Mr. Benton make the correction. Did he do so, and where was it published? I never saw it nor heard of it. It is not true then, as you say, "Dr. Scott knew it." Nor is it true, that I protested in my *official* capacity. I referred to my Moderatorship in proof of the fact, that I had such opportunities to know the truth of what I had said as to the character of our General Assemblies, that it was not possible for me to be mistaken. I intimated it might indeed be my official duty to protest, but did not assume any such. The style and sentiments of my protest is but little more than a paraphrase of the language and deliverances of our standards on the same subject. And I am at a loss to know by what rule you can make it right to ascribe to me the very doctrine and assumption of power, against which every line and word of my letter is a protest.

3d. All you say about Old and New School is wholly foreign to the point. You say you are not the organ of either. Nor do I believe there is a single minister on this coast, of either branch of the Presbyterian church, that would be willing to accept the *Pacific* as an organ. I neither said, nor assumed, however, to say any thing for the New School church. I made no allusion to any issues between these two branches of the great Presbyterian family. Not a word. Nor will I number the people, though I have no doubt the Old School are much stronger in the number of its communicants. But I sincerely hope the membership of both branches may be speedily increased a thousand-fold, and that there be no strife between Judah and Israel.

4th. The following statements are entirely false, but made no doubt in ignorance of the facts, viz: *First*, You say, "Dr. Scott preaches again and again, against the Bible in common schools." What I have preached on this subject has been published in your journal, and there is no such statement as the one you make in the published extract of my discourse.

[The extract from the *Times*, which Dr. Scott handed in with his letter, we have already published, word for word, in our number of Dec. 23, with the exception of some six or seven lines, which were penned by the excerptor, and which relate to the brilliancy of the discourse. We therefore, refer our readers to that back number for the printed extracts here referred to.—ED. PACIFIC.]

I have always supposed there was a difference between "common Schools" and "free Public Schools." There is no objection that I can see, to the use of the Bible in common pay schools; but I do not think it wise, best, expedient and constitutional to force the reading of our Bible in our "free Public Schools"—schools that are supported by the public monies. I do not believe it right under our Constitution to use the State treasury to teach any kind of religious creed or uphold any form of worship. What you say then is not true. The extract from my discourse states that I held and preached "that our children need the Bible," that it was of the greatest importance to teach "the youths of the nation the great truths of the Bible." And as for "myself, said Dr. Scott, I should prefer to have the Bible read in our schools, and have them opened with prayer, yet I do not believe it constitutional or expedient" to have it done in our Public Schools. The difficulty, then, is not that there is anything in the Bible that makes it an improper book for the school room, nor that it is desirable to have our children free from its influences. By no means. The very reverse of all this is distinctly expressed in my discourse.

2nd. You say, "Dr. Scott preaches against all legislation for the Sabbath." This is not true. Did you or any one else ever hear him preach any such doctrine? Never. I am, however, opposed to any legislation about establishing any creed or form of worship. I do not believe we can drive men to heaven by the bayonet, nor make them virtuous by legislative enactments. Very few laws on such matters are necessary. But as a matter of police, and for the protection of those who worship God on Sunday, *some* legislation is required.

3d. You say Dr. Scott reads from his pulpit "President Buchanan's last Message, with appropriate comments." This again is not true. On the last Lord's day of the year, as is my custom, on the text, "God requireth the past," I took a review of some of the great events of the year that called for gratitude. Among these I named the revival of religion, the Atlantic telegraph, which I said was not a failure; the opening of China and Japan to our commerce and to the Gospel, and the opening up of roads across the continent, and as a proof of what I referred to, I quoted the language of the President as to the success and safety of the overland routes, and of their great importance in binding us together, and making California more prominent in the trade of the world. Your statement then is not true.

And *finally*, I might point out several other mistakes, and remind you that you have neither printed my letter correctly, nor quoted from it honestly. Some of the quotations you profess to give, are not in my letter at all. It has been with pain—I candidly confess it—that I have been constrained to believe it to be my duty, thus to correct the erroneous statements you have fallen into. I cannot believe you knowingly published what was false; but you have allowed yourself to be sadly misled, and did not take the pains which I think you should have taken to inform yourself as to the whole truth before you published to the world such charges against your brother. If I could have seen any way to have justice done to myself and the public without making these corrections, I would not have written a word. I greatly prefer to be otherwise occupied. I consider it a much greater, and a far more noble work to serve the great Head of the Church in the glorious gospel of the ever Blessed God, and fervently desiring his blessings on you and on his holy catholic Church, I am,

Respectfully, etc.,
W. A. SCOTT.

San Francisco, 12 Jan., 1859.

An Hundred Years Ago.

The Pittsburgh people are preparing to celebrate with public parade, orations, processions, etc., on the 25th inst. the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, which stood on the site now occupied by their city. Alluding to it, the Pittsburgh *Post* draws the following sketch of the era in which that event occured:

"One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as the country around the mountains of the moon. It was not until 1769, that the "hunter of Kentuck," the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago, Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederick, of Prussia, was performing those exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France—the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago, Napoleon was not born, and Washington was a young and modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in the history of the two worlds, in which these two great but dissimilar men took leading parts, were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago, the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizan no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America—steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century which has passed has been allotted more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other that has elapsed since the creation."

Our First Experience with a Sewing Machine.

Among the things which we did not, but now do believe in, is the sewing machine. One thing after another had been invented; one thing after another had superseded manul alabor, until human hands seemed about to go out of use, for any other mechanical purposes than that of lovers' pressures, orators' gestures, and for beaux and belles' gloves. But we always consoled ourselves that one or two things there were yet, which no machinery could perform. We could imagine children put through a whipping machine, and we had long been accustomed to see them taught by automatic machines. There was the time honored business handed down to us, without a break, from the Garden of Eden, of courting—and kissing as one of its ordinances—no machinery could ever perform that. Machine poetry, and machine sermons, we were familiar with. Babbage can make machines for ciphering, for computing logarithms, for casting up interest, but can he invent a machine for *saving* interest, and capital, too, for that matter? And ooh! an there ever be a machine for answering letters? We would pay any price for a machine into which letters being put, and a crank turned, there should drop out at the other side answers as good as the letters, folded, directed, and stamped!

But machines have steadily gained ground, and the iron muscs has relieved the flesh hand:—machines for boring, sawing, cutting, planing; for making bread, (I wish there was one for eating some of it) for pumping water, for making cattle draw their own drink. But, notwithstanding, we firmly believed that somethings would never be done by any fingers except human, and eminent among these impossible things was sewing! Nothing we were sure could ever perform that, except the latest and best invention of Paradise—Woman!

When the rumors began to prevail, then, respecting an invented sewing machine, we lifted our eye-brows gently, and went on our way with a quiet consciousness that we could not be taken in by any such story. We regarded it as of a piece with new-found morality in old politicians, with the thousand annual rumors of some heaven-dawned virtue in Washington city—a mere device to catch the credulous.

But day by day the clatter grew. Indeed we surprised ourselves with a coat, sewed in important respects by machine. We saw linen pyramids of sheeting made for hotels and steamboats by sewing machines.

The case was growing serious, indeed; and, at last, it came to a head, when the head of the family informed us that a woman was to come in a few days with her Wheeler and Wilson, and do up the family sewing. Of course, we submitted without a word. And the three capable persons of this household began to prepare matter for the machine, to an extent which showed how perfectly they had been fooled by the story of its executive ability. Piles of large stuff lay in each corner; little stuff covered the table; and miscellaneous stuff lay everywhere. We ran against cotton heaps, were in danger of getting tangled in webs of linen and sheeting at every turn, and such ripping, and tearing, and cutting, and basting, as went on, would lead one to imagine that an army was to be clothed.

The day dawned. The woman came, and the iron Wheeler and Wilson came with her, only the lady had to act as beau, and offer her aid to wait on Messrs. W. and W. After a little, there arose a hum from our chamber, not unlike the buz of a wheat mill, such as we have heard in summer, sitting under willow trees on the edge of a stream, or against a red mill, white dusted. Soon we heard excited exclamations. Everybody seemed stirred up. The girls left their work: the children forsook their playthings, and we followed the example.

There sat before the simple machine-stand a fair young woman, some sixteen years old, whose foot, like that of old-fashioned flax-spinners, was working the treadle with the nimblest motion. Then came the conviction, for the first time, that sewing was conquered and vanquished! Long sheets entering the fatal pass, streamed through, and came out hemmed, in a ridiculdsly short time. An hour's work was done up before your eyes in one minute. A shirt was set in, of such dimensions, that (we call Baron Munchausen to witness!) a man could not get round it by fair walking, in less than,—well, some time! It streamed through the all-puncturing Wheeler and Wilson, about as soon as a good sized flag, being hoisted, would unroll and flow out to the wind. A bundle of linen took its turn, and came forth a collar, a handkershief, a cap. There goes in a piece of cloth!—there comes out a shirt! We were bewildered. Not much was done for some hours in that house but gaze and wonder. We mistake. A good deal more was done, and done more effectually, than had ever been done in ten times the time before! What heaps of towels—what piles of sheets—what bedfuls of small trumpery—what bureaus full of fine trash—what carpet-littering stacks of unmentionable matters that make up the cloth-inventory of a household wealth!

The dismayed woman of the house saw her three days' prepared work melting away before noon, as a three days' April snow disappears in a few hours.

The voracious machine began to show its teeth and to demand more food—and now it was a fair race, whether two women could prepare as much as one machine could perform! It did our very souls good. At last, we hoped that this was working fast enough. Oh, what early hours has our lamp been made to illumine! Ah, what breakfasts have we eaten, and seen cleared away, long before the sun touched even the cheek of day. What impetuous industry had glowed about the house, forenoon, afternoon, night, midnight—never enough, never overmatched! We grew tired even to look at it. At last, said we, "You've got your match. Now, then, we will sit down and see this race, with a satisfaction that shall include years of revenge for disturbed indolence!

For a long time the match was doubtful. Sometimes it was the machine that had the advantage, and sometimes it was not. The contest was passing into the middle of the afternoon. It was doubtful! Sometimes the fast-driven needle evidently gained; then again, in rounding up a sleeve-gathering, the needle flagged, and then the hand-worked scissors gained! But iron and steel are more enduring, even, than a housewife's courage. And though for any single hour the hand could prepare faster than the machine could execute, yet taking the day through, Wheeler and Wilson had the advantage, and came out at dark decidely ahead. That settled it. There was a revolution in this household. Our Miriam sounded her timbrel and triumphed over the cruel Pharaoh of the needle, whose dynasty and despotism were ended!

Now, sewing is the family amusement. Our Wheeler and Wilson is played on a great deal more than our Steinway piano—and is the cause, too, of more real music than is ever got out of that instrument; for two canary birds perched on either side of the book case, understand the first click of the sewing machine to be a challenge, and while the machine sings *staccato*, they warble *ad libitum*, and between the *solfeggio* of the one and the *cantabile* of the other, we go crazy.

This subject is not yet sewed up. It will require a sober article to say the many edifying things that yet remain in our head on the subject of sewing machines, and their kinds. —H. W. BEECHER—*Independent.*

Our Manufactures.

The manufacturing enterprises of this State are steadily increasing in number and variety, and the time is not far distant when most articles of manufacture can be profitably produced by California labor and capital. An irregular and reckless system of importation has heretofore materially interfered with the profits of manufacturers; but the permanent establishment of manufacturing facilities, will soon remedy this difficulty.

Perhaps no branch of California industry is increasing more rapidly than that of foundries and machine shops. The works of the government at Mare Island, and the works of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Benicia, in their facilities for the manufacturing of almost every kind of heavy machinery, are but little inferior to any similar works in the Atlantic States. Besides the numerous machine shops in San Francisco—some of which are of sufficient capacity and power to enable their proprietors to construct the heaviest and most complicated kinds of machinery—there are in Sacramento, Stockton, and other interior cities and towns, many machine shops which are actively engaged in manufacturing and repairing steam engines and other machinery.

There are in the State 135 flouring mills, the aggregate capacity of which is upwards of 2,400,000 barrels per annum and their assessed value is $1,500,000.

Of saw mills there are 385, the value of which is estimated at $2,000,000, and their capacity at about 500,000,000 feet annually. The lumber furnished by these mills from the exhaustless forests of the Coast Range, the Sierra Nevada and the Humboldt Bay region, not only supplies our own markets, but is rapidly becoming an article of export to the ports of the Pacific. Large quantities of lumber are required in mining operations. In the county of Tuolumne alone, the yearly consumption amounts to $800,000.

There are thirteen establishments for the refining and assaying of gold and silver, several of which are of an extensive character; and in the extracting of gold from quartz tailings, they add materially to the products of the precious metals. There is one gold and silver refinery capable of refining 20,000 ounces of gold per day. The machinery and mode of operation in this establishment are of the most thorough and systematic character. Sulphuric acid, which can be manufactured in abundance from the exhaustless sulphur deposits of our State, has been successfully used instead of nitric acid.

The chemical works near the Mission Dolores, have been, during the last three years, in successful operation. The annual value of their products is estimated at $100,000.

In San Francisco there are two extensive sugar refineries in successful operation, the value of which is estimated at $160,000, and their capacity at 15,600,000 pounds of sugar, besides 300,000 gallons of syrup.

The manufacture of furniture is becoming a business of considerable importance. A large proportion of the best furniture used in this State is now manufactured here. One establishment alone, employs from thirty to fifty hands.

The manufacturing of agricultural implements has become a prominent branch of California industry. The principal manufactory of this kind is located in San Francisco. Its machinery is of the most approved description, and twenty-five men are constantly employed by its proprietors in making plows, reapers, threshers, &c., which are considered superior to similar machines from the East. Several valuable improvements in agricultural implements have been made by those employed in their manufacture in this State.

A paper mill has, during the past eighteen months, been in successful operation. Its cost is estimated at about $90,000, and with the present machinery, it is capable of furnishing 300 tons of paper per annum.

Our market is now abundantly supplied by California manufacturers with almost every variety of perfumery, which compares favorably with imported articles in the same line. A match factory has recently been completed, the capacity of which is believed to be sufficient to supply the demand in California. Among the most important branches of the home industry of California, is the manufacture of leather. There are in this State thirty tanneries, of an aggregate capacity sufficient to supply the demand for leather in this market. In different parts of the State there are extensive broom manufactories, which are turning out brooms that, in material and workmanship, are much superior to the imported article. Their aggregate capacity is about 360,000 brooms per annum. The manufacturing of soap and candles has been carried on to a considerable extent in various parts of California. The aggregate capacity of the soap factories is about 3,500,000 pounds per annum. The soap manufactured in California is considered superior to that imported. There are two starch manufactories, at which a superior article of starch is produced, in large quantities. The number of distilleries in the State is five, of an aggregate valuation of $200,000. There are 86 breweries, which are valued at $200,000. The number of glue manufactories is four, of a capacity sufficient to supply the wants of the State. In San Francisco there are several extensive oil and camphene manufacturing establishments. They are capable of refining upwards of 600,000 gallons of camphene per annum, besides a large quantity of oil. The importation of stone ware from the East has been almost entirely stopped by the potteries, now in operation here.

The building of steamers and sailing vessels is carried on with considerable activity in San Francisco. The United States Government is now building a steamer at Mare Island, and a sloop-of-war is soon to be built at the same place. Timber suitable for the largest vessels is found in abundance in California and Oregon. The dry dock at Mare Island, which is of sufficient capacity to accommodate vessels of the largest class, has been made available to the merchant marine of the Pacific, at reasonable rates of dockage. The cost of constructing these works was $1,400,000.

The bridges constructed in different parts of this State are valued at about $725,000. Some of these are of California design, and highly creditable to the mechanical skill and ingenuity of the State. The number of ferries is about 140, of which three are operated by steam. The capital employed is $250,000.

The maccaroni and vermicelli manufactories not only supply the home demand, but furnish considerable quantities of their products for exportation.

An extensive cordage and oakum manufactory has been in successful operation during the last eighteen months. The products of this establishment are regarded as superior to those from similar works in the Atlantic States, and its capacity is nearly if not quite equal to the demands of this market. The material is now obtained from Manila; but recent experiments have shown conclusively that it can be raised profitably in California, and, before long, our own soil will produce all that may be required.

In nearly all the cities and towns there are extensive manufactories of sash, blinds and doors. There are in San Francisco two extensive steam barrel factories, in successful operation, the machinery of which is of California invention and manufacture, and highly creditable to its designers. In addition to these there is a large number of smaller establishments for the making of barrels, kegs, etc.

Wagons and carriages of the most substantial and ornamental character, are extensively manufactured in all parts of the State.

The stone and marble yards of San Francisco and Sacramento form a prominent feature in the home industry of California. The vast marble quarries of El Dorado, Calaveras and Suisun furnish an abundance of the best of material; but the facilities for sawing and transportation are inadequate.

An extensive tub and pail factory has recently been put in operation in San Francisco. Its capacity is 500 pails per day. The machinery embraces the most recent improvements. The forests of Washington Territory furnish an abundance of timber well adapted to the making of pails and tubs.

The manufacture of woollen goods, on a large scale, is soon to be commenced, in the vicinity of San Francisco. At present, wool forms a large item in the list of our exports, while woollen goods are among the heaviest items of import; and there can be no doubt that an establishment of this character will prove highly remunerative to those engaged in it, as well as highly beneficial to the State at large; for it gives employment to a large class of persons who are unable to endure the kind of labor required in mining and farming. It will also afford employment to boys, who, without such facilities for procuring employment, will grow up in idleness and vice.

The manufacture of piano fortes and other musical instruments, billiard tables, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, saddles and harness, trunks, tinware, candles, cigars, and indeed of all staple articles, is carried on to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, and with satisfactory results. The successive Annual Fairs of the Mechanics' Institute have served to show, in a most conclusive manner, the inventive powers and the skill of our mechanics. With the protection of the tariff which our geographical position has irrevocably fixed upon all articles imported from the workshops of Europe and the Atlantic States, and with a proper combination of capital and labor, almost every article of manufacture can be profitably produced within our own State.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Wilks and Dandy Preachers.

There was nothing for which Mr. Wilks had a more cordial abhorrence, than any exhibition of dandyism in young ministers; and nothing of this kind ever came in contact with him without meeting a rebuke. On one occasion, a young minister of a good deal of pretension and parade, went from the country to London, and carried Mr. Wilks a letter, designed to procure for him an invitation to preach. "Well, young man," said Matthew, with a nasal twang that is perfectly indescribable, but which nobody who has heard it can ever forget: "Well, young man, you want to preach—you want to preach in London, don't you?" "I am going to pass a few days here, sir, and if it should suit Mr. Wilks' convenience, I should be very happy to give his people a sermon while I am here." "Well," said Matthew, "you can preach, you can preach; come along next Wednesday morning to the Tabernacle, and I'll meet you there, and you can take my lecture for that morning." The young man agreed to do so, and was on the spot at the appointed hour. Matthew met him at the door, disgusted as he had been before, with his dandy airs, and addressed him thus: "Go along, into the pulpit, young man, and I shall sit below and look at you, and hear every word you say." The young preacher darted through the aisles into the pulpit, in a manner that seemed better to befit a ball-room than a place of worship. He performed the introductory services with an air of insufferable self-complacency, and in due time opened the Bible and read his text, which was the last verse of the first chapter of the gospel of John—"Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." He had written his sermon and committed it all to memory, as he supposed, to a word; but, unfortunately, he left his manuscript behind him. When he had read his text, he found it impossible to recall the first sentence. He hesitated and hemmed, and began thus: You perceive, my brethren—you perceive—that the angels of God—are here represented—as ascending—and descending." He then set up a good stout cough, in the hope that his memory might get to work in the meantime; but the cough was as unproductive as it was artificial, and he could do nothing but go right over again with the absurd sentence with which he had started. He coughed again and again, but his memory was in too profound a slumber to be awakened by it. After three or four minutes, during which he was a spectacle to the congregation, and especially to Matthew, who was all the time watching and listening according to his promise, he shut up his Bible in perfect consternation, and abruptly closed the service. Of course he come out of the pulpit with a very different air from that which he entered it. But the worst was yet to come; he had to meet Matthew and hear his scathing comments. "Well, well," said he: "Young man, you've preached in London—ha'nt you? I've heard you; I've heard every word you said, and I have only one comment to make; if you had *ascended* as you *descended*, then you might have *descended* as you *ascended*."

Another young minister, of a similar character, paid him a visit, and Matthew observed that he sported what *he* thought a very indecent number of watch seals. He eyed them for some time, as if scrutinizing the materials of which they were made, and then said, with a terrible sarcastic air, "It seems to me you've a good many seals to your ministry, considering how young you are."—*Sprague's Visits to European Celebrities.*

STATE NEWS.

Taxing Mining Claims.

The Supreme Court has decided that mining claims are not subject to taxation under our State laws, they say, "First—That the Legislature has the constitutional power to tax mining claims, and submit them to such burthens as are imposed upon other property; and second—That as the Legislature having expressly exempted mining claims from the operation of the Revenue Act, it cannot be presumed that it was intended to levy a tax on the price paid for them; therefore, money thus invested is not a proper subject of taxation."

Chinese Imigration Law Unconstitutional.

The two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Joseph Hosack, on *habeas corpus*, declared the law of 1858, to prevent the further immigration of Chinese or Mongolians to this State, unconstitutional!

California Fruit.

The Los Angeles *Vineyard* of the 4th inst., says: "We notice in our fruit market, oranges, lemons, citrons, bananas, watermelons, apples, pears, walnuts, and almonds—all except the bananas and apples grow here; and the latter will be in abundance within a few years. The orange crop is ripening, and the golden fruit glistens in beauty amid its evergreen foliage."

Returned Mormons.

A large number of Mormons have returned to San Bernardino county, disgusted with Brigham Young and Mormon doctrines.

Reported Discovery of a Valuable Silver Mine.

We have been informed that a lead of silver ore, supposed to be very rich, has lately been discovered at a place called Arroyo Seco, some eight or ten miles distant from the Soledad Mission. The discoverer was an old Mexican who has been engaged in prospecting the Coast range for several years. Some specimens of the ore have been assayed with satisfactory results. A company has been formed in Watsonville who design working the lead. *People's Journal.*

Value Coal Mines.

From a recent examination of a few of the specimens of the coal found at the above place, about six miles west of the headwaters of the Nouse Laskee Reserve, and twenty-seven miles from Tehama, we are led to the belief that eventually an article of fuel will be found that will viewith the Cumberland or Cannel coal.—*Tehama Gazette.*

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 20, 1859.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.—Mr. Geo. I. Lytle is our authorized Agent in Sacramento. Persons wishing to subscribe for THE PACIFIC, can have it left at their residences, by leaving their names at Carswell's book-store, corner of 4th and K Streets.

BISHOP ALLEMANY'S IRREFRAGABLE ARGUMENT.

The *Monitor* charges us with *walking wide* of the Bishop's irrefragable argument respecting the indulgence. We will now endeavor to *walk up to* it. In the first place, however, we note that the Bishop does not claim that the indulgence has the power to obtain "the *forgiveness* of past guilt." The church now, at the expence of its infallibility, has retracted some from the arrogance and profanity of its former claims, but in the words of the Archbishop, teaches, firstly, "the *remission* of temporal punishment due to sin after the guilt has been remitted." That such a temporal punishment exists after the pardon of the sinner, the Bishop shows, secondly, by three illustrations, by the case of David, whose child by Bathsheba died, though his sin was forgiven; by the case of the Israelites whose corpses were left in the wilderness, though at the intercession of Moses, their sin was forgiven, and and by the cases of the faithful generally, as follows: "So in Adam we all sinned, and although we be washed and sanctified in the sacrament of Baptism, yet death—that hard penitential struggle of death—is in store for us all."

Thirdly—the Bishop claims for the church the power to "grant for just cause, the remission of the temporal punishment which may remain due for actual sins."

Fourthly—That "He," that is, Jesus Christ, "commissioned her to remove all impediments to the kingdom of heaven, and to loosen *whatsoever* band may hinder its entrance; therefore, temporary punishment being an obstacle, can be removed by the power conferred on her."

We have quoted enough of the Bishop's language, we believe, to present clearly his line of argument. To which we reply, that we will not contest the Bishop's first proposition, that there is a temporal punishment due to sin after the guilt has been remitted, nor will we contend respecting the pertinence of the cases he has cited, to exhibit and sustain his view of what this temporal punishment is, though we think that many cases of death might be properly ruled out, being the result of natural laws, which the *Monitor* tells us, is not what is meant by the punishment inflicted by the Almighty on the sinner, but we will let the Bishop have the full advantage of his own chosen illustrations.

The Bishop claims that the church has power to "grant for just cause, the remission of the temporal punishment which may remain due for actual sins." To deny this at the present time, would perhaps lead us to a long argument on the power granted to the church by Jesus Christ. We will let it, therefore, remain in abeyance, and enquire, if the church has such power, why does it not appear in the cases specified by the Bishop? How many thousands and millions of the Catholic church have partaken of the indulgence for the remission of the temporal punishment for sin, and in every case found the indulgence totally inefficacious to remove what Archbishop Allemany himself presents to our view, to illustrate what the church means by the temporal punishment for sin. Surely this indulgence is a weak matter, if in every single instance of the Bishop's favorite illustrative cases, it has proved itself wholly inoperative and void. Who will show us a single case in which the hard penitential struggle of death (one of the cases cited by the Archbishop) has been removed by partaking of the indulgence?

But again; the Bishop tells us that the church has power to remove impediments to the kingdom of heaven, and loosen *whatsoever* band may hinder its entrance, therefore, temporary punishment being an obstacle, can be removed by the power conferred on her.

Here again, we will not argue the question of power. We only look to see it exercised. From whom, we ask, save Enoch and Elijah, has this hard penitential struggle of death, this temporal punishment for sin, been remitted? From no one. Then the impediment of temporary punishment remains on all, an obstacle to the kingdom of heaven, and a band to hinder its entrance. The Bishop, by this unremoved impediment, has closed the gates of heaven on all believers, and left Popes, Cardinals and Bishops outside, because no indulgence has had power to remove this temporary punishment, without which entrance is barred.

Now we wash our hands of all blame on this matter. We have not walked aside of the Bishop's argument to reach this point. We have walked arm and arm with it, and here we find ourselves brought by it, for the Bishop's argument is irrefragable. We look on with amazement at the dilemma in which the Bishop has brought himself. We are about to allow him to withdraw his plea, and amend his illustrations of temporal punishment. We are moved to it by the troubled mass of all the faithful, when up steps the editor of the *Monitor* briskly to our side, with "Now hearken, good friend, although God *did* not, He *could* have remitted the temporal punishment attached to David's crime, this you will not deny.

* * * * * * * *

Therefore, if God could remit the temporal punishment due to David, so also working through his church, He *can* forgive the punishment due to the crimes of each and all of the faithful." To this friendly address of the *Monitor*, we can not but reply with equal courtesy. We do not deny, good friend, the power of God, but His will in the premises. We learn His will from His Providence, and as He has not interfered to deliver from temporal punishment in any of the cases cited by the Archbishop, though, we acknowledge his power, we anticipate from the past, that he will not interfere in the future. This dependence on God's power to do what He *has not done*, and what He has nowhere said He *would do*, is irreverent and presumptious. Secret things belong to God, what He has *revealed* to us and and our children. If the Bishop and his friends can find no other way to deliver the whole body of the faithful from the predicament in which his argument has placed them, we fear their case is a desperate one, but of many, we hope better things. Of the Bishop's argument we shall speak again.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEALDSBURG, Jan. 12, 1858.

EDITOR PACIFIC: The annual examination of the Russian River Institute, which is located in this place, occurred yesterday. The largest church in our village was not sufficient to accommodate those who wished to be present.

During the day, the various classes were subjected to a most rigid examination. No text books were used by either teacher or scholar. The aim in training seemed to have been the perfect mastery of first principles. Answer followed question with the rapidity of thought. The students at a moment's warning, were ready to give principles either in natural and reversed order, or from the mean to either extreme. Nor were these exercises mere recitations of that which had been acquired in the long drill of term-time. And we were gratified to notice that in the application of the principles of science, in the examples given, there was an equal readiness. We do not say that no errors were made or that we found no opportunity for criticism; but when we remember the youth of our school, and the imperfect early training of many of the older students, we do say, this examination was most commendable. And we say further that we have not been present at a better one in our State during a residence of six years.

The classes in orthography, analysis, grammar, arithmetic and geography, gave universal satisfaction. The foundation sciences had received from teachers and students that attention which they demand, and which in our higher schools has often been sadly neglected.

Thus far the classical languages and the higher mathematics have not been taught, and we are led to believe that it has been well for the students, considering their attainments, that they have not: for doubtless many of them would probably have given that time to Latin and geometry, which should be, and has been, devoted to arithmetic and our own language. But it is expected that classes will be formed in those studies during the next term. Would it not be well for the faculty of the College at Oakland to note this fact, and to look ere long to our institute for some names to add to its catalogue.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the teachers. Mr. Matheson is the principal of the male department. He is assisted by Mr. Pelt and Mr. Miller. Miss Allen is the principal of the female department.

The energy, the perfect familiarity with the sciences taught, and the accomplishments of the teachers, were manifested in the examination of the scholars. The vocal music, the rare needle-work, and the exquisite painting which we saw and heard, told plainly that in the acquisition of the useful, the ornamental was not forgotton.

A remark made by the principal, Mr. Matheson, "that his main dependence was in the recitation-room," has called my attention to what a writer in the *New Englander* has said, regarding schools in Germany, from which allow me to quote: "All the six hours of school time are hours of instruction. The pupil is on the recitation bench all the time he is in school. Nor is he idle or listless, nor even still. It is not the main thing in a German school to sit still. There is often nearly as much noise as in a factory. But this does not interfere with mental excitement and activity. Every mind seems intensely interested. Question follows question with exciting rapidity. Every eye in the room is on the teacher, as he, with skill, leads his pupils on from step to step, ever so simply, that all but the dullard can follow him, and yet making such progress that the young mind enjoys its own activity. He manages to give and then receive again from their minds the same truth in a great variety of forms; and thus not only imparts to them a familiar, but a free possession of it, makes it to be at home in their minds, and, so to speak, a part of their many selves. For truth thus inculcated, becomes food to the mind, and is assimilated. Then follows a conscious increase of strength and growth, and an appitite for further sustenance." This system of imparting knowledge is that which is adopted by the principal of our Institute. Since the examination, if not before, we are converts to the plan.

Accompanying this, I send you a catalogue which shows the number of the students to be 107. I also send you a copy of the *Casket*, a weekly paper published by the school, and all of whose articles are original.

The exhibition was in the evening, and it is sufficient commendation to say that the students executed their parts in such a manner that no one felt willing to leave till the concluding exercise, though the house was crowded to suffocation, and unconsciously to all, the hour of midnight had arrived.

Let no one hereafter hesitate to choose a residence in our beautiful valley and bland climate; fearing that in so doing his children will grow up in ignorance. P.

FINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Extract from the Report of the County Auditor, Jan. 11, 1859.

CASH ON HAND 31st DECEMBER, 1858.

To Credit of General Fund	34,376 62		
.... School Fund Old	214 60		
.... School Fund 1857-8	810 23		
.... School Fund 1858-9	21,706 81		
.... Sinking Fund, Fire and School Bonds	26,866 66		
.... Special Fee Funds	181 98		
.... Interest acct. of Bonds of 1858	$27,180 38	$111,156 96	
Estimated Revenue for next six months		$157,626 53	

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS.

Total for ordinary expenditures for support of government		$154,648 00
Interest on Bonds of 1855, and Fire Bonds due 1st July next	$20,000 00	
Sinking Fund Fire Bonds	17,000 00	37,000

And the unsettled claim of Gas Company and the O'Donnel judgment.

REV. DR. SCOTT, AGAIN.

In another column, we publish a communication from Rev. Dr. Scott, entitled, "Errors and Misrepresentations Corrected."

In justice to ourselves, we avow an extreme unwillingness to fill our columns with a controversy not of our seeking, and which we would entirely avoid, were it possible. We disclaim also, all personal animosity, and shall confine our remarks as much as it is possible to Dr. Scott as an exponent, or representative man; a representative of sentiments radically opposed to the high sense, enlightened judgment and known views of nearly all evangelical Christians, and even of that church, over whose General Assembly he presided last May—sentiments, which, when advocated by him, are in our view, incalculably more pernicious in their power against the morals of the State, than they could be, if promulgated by the hosts of infidel and papal power. And as Peter was resisted by Paul, when he was to be blamed, so may other apostles even in a truly "National Church," be resisted, when it is clear they are to be blamed.

He complains of abuse! It was the farthest from our soul. We never meant it. But when, in the splendid fulmination of his official wrath, he explodes decretal thunders, and pours contempt upon a journal, and sneers at it as *such* a journal, fragmental, sectional, partisan, the Moderator must not complain of abuse when he is fairly dealt with; for as Webster told Hayne, where blows are given, blows must be taken. When the Moderator has lived a little longer in this stormy latitude, he may have the good fortune to learn that he cannot wield the exclusive right of abusing his poorer relatives. Poor relations will get desperate sometimes. As to our having fallen into several errors and mistatements, we cannot believe it. The record itself will not show it.

"I regret to find it in a religious journal, and to see it from the pen of a Christian minister toward another laboring in the same field—and especially from one toward whom, I was not aware that I had ever in word or deed, thought or action, done anything that was not courteous and kind."

At last the Dr. acknowledges the *Pacific* a religious journal, a thing he has hitherto obstinately refused to do, going so far even at times, as to intimate to his people they must look East for their religious journals, because, there were no such published here. As to courtesies on the part of Rev. Dr. Scott, to Rev. J. H. Warren, the latter has no complaint to make; but this is not a controversy between persons, it is between the Moderator as a functionary and representative man, and the *Pacific*, which claims *no organic* functions. And for the extreme courtesy, which the one has shown the other, let the protest in the Sacramento *Union*, its tone, style and spirit testify.

"You do not deny the facts I state. I protested that "the *Pacific* is not an organ of the Presbyterian church." You say it is not, why then, and for what reasons, was your long and abusive article necessary?"

Because the Moderator had no business to protest at all, and when he did, he ought to have been more watchful of his idiosyncracies.

Some regard for modesty allows us to be silent as to "what good has it done the cause of truth and righteousness?"

"I said 'the *Pacific* was not an organ of the Presbyterian church.' You say the same thing, or try to say it, and yet you fly into a terrible rage for my saying it. Is not this something strange?"

The rage, *if* any existed, must have been provoked, not by the repetition of our assertion, but by the gratuitous contempt covered by so much bombast.

To all that he writes about motives and Christian charity, we remark, that we only queried about them. Had we known he slept over past scenes, we would not have awaked him. When our Christian charity is called in question by one who made his own protest famous by the want of it, we can but reply, "Physician heal thyself."

He says: "What authority had you to say, 'Dr. Scott knew it,' and to repeat, that Dr. Scott knew of your protest? Did you know more of what Dr. Scott knew than he did himself? Dr. Scott did not know any such thing. Nor has he yet ever seen an honest, straight forward correction or statement in the *Pacific* on this point. Dr. Scott may not have read all you have published, and then he may not have comprehended what you have written. I had *heard* of some controversy between you and the Methodist paper on the subject. But I was not sure that I understood your position, and hence I said in my note, '*if* I understand its character at all.'"

Mark his very positive declaration, "Dr. Scott did not know any such thing," *i. e.* our protest, or our having protested. The sentence is complete of itself. To the point in question it is intended to be conclusive, climacteric, final. Let us see whether this is a crushing thunderbolt, or a mere rhetorical bluff. "I had *heard*, of some controversy between you and the Methodist paper on the subject." What subject? The organ-*ity* of the *Pacific*. He had *heard* of it. If so, then, he *did* know *something* about it. Therefore, when he stamps his foot, and says, "Dr. Scott did not know *any* such thing," he says what in fact, is not true. We can prove by a gentleman in this city, that he not only *heard*, but *talked* about it. How could he hear and talk about a thing of this sort, without knowing *something* about it? We repeat then, it is not true, that "Dr. Scott did not know any such thing." Again, Dr. Scott is careful not to say he did *not* read it. He beats the bush superlatively, and says, "Dr. Scott may not have read all you published." "I had *heard*," &c.; "I may not have comprehended," &c. but nowhere does he say, "I never read."

The presumptioes are against him. The *Pacific* is left at his study every week; the presumption is, he reads it. Hearing of the controversy, the presumption is, he read it. Grant that he never saw an honest, straightforward statement on this point, even this does not do away with the presumption that he saw some kind of statement or other, though *he* might not have considered it honest, &c. Knowing as he must, that these presumptions were against him, still he does not make *the* denial which would be fatal to them. What follows? A suspicion that *all* is not told. And though his mouth may foam with "Dr. Scott did not know any such thing," *that* suspicion quietly leans itself upon him.

But, we think we have the indubitable proof of his cognizance of it, from his own mouth. He did write to the *Union*. His object was, to protest that the *Pacific* was not an organ of the Presbyterian church. True, he writes its character with an *if*, but he gives its disclaimer without an *if*. To electrify his protest, therefore, he says, "the journal itself disclaims being considered the organ of any church." Our disclaimer, so recent as Nov. 18th, is, "The *Pacific* was not started as an ORGAN of any denomination, and it *never* has been such an organ." How does it happen that *both* statements, *both* protests are identical, "*if*" Dr. Scott knew nothing about it? "*If*" he is not sure that he understands the character of our journal, how is it that he makes no mistake, in the power of identical words which rivet both protests in one?

He says that he did not protest in his official capacity, but simply intimated that, "*It might indeed be my official duty*," &c. If the Moderator had the least doubt about *official duty*, why did he publish to the "ages to come" a protest so perfunctory? He ought to have been sure of his duty, and not place himself in the sad, awkward dilemma of being brought down in the very "splurge" of his high functions. Had he been true to his doubts, and resisted his unfortunate instincts, this wrangle might have been spared him.

As to the "language and deliverences of the standards," by which he undertakes to save himself, we object to all such language and deliverances. Let the next General Assembly so improve its standards, that they will not be open to the caricatures of the "style and sentiments" of young Moderators.

When he charges us with lugging in Old and New Schoolisms, we reply that it was because he seemed to ignore it, that we hinted about a New School Presbyterian church. We are not surprised nor stung, by the bitterness of his sneer, when he says, "Nor do I believe there is a single minister on this this coast, of either branch of the Presbyterian church, that would be willing to accept the *Pacific* as an organ." When we *apply* for the organship, we shall see.

As to his position on the Bible in common schools, the statement *we made* is true to the very iota. "Dr. Scott preaches again and again against the Bible in Common Schools." He so preached in Tuscaloosa, New Orleans and San Francisco. His own statement *underpins* ours. He says, "I do not think it wise, best, expedient and constitutional to force the reading of our Bible in our free Public Schools." Our statement differs in phraseology, but in fact, it is the same. All he says in relation to other schools, the importance of the Bible to our youths, is foreign to the statement. It seems to be lugged in to make confusion, to call the attention away from it. But we hold to it alone. The attempt to make a difference between common schools and free public schools, is humiliating. It is unworthy of any intelligent citizen of the United States. We publish Dr. Anderson's irrefragable arguments under the title "The Bible in *Common Schools*." Dr Cheever heads his articles "Religious Instruction in *Common Schools*." All who know anything at all. know that common schools and free public schools are synonomous and interchangable terms, and to *talk* about *the* difference, is to higgle on the microscopic difference of "'dum" and "dee." When a man stands up in Alabama, Louisiana and California, and says he does not think it best, wise or expedient to have the Bible read in the public schools of the Union, that man, whoever he be, is marked and ranked as opposed to the Bible in common schools. And if that man sends his own record to be spread out on our journal, we shall drag it from its debris and mass of distinctions, differences and tergiversations, and hold it up in its stark naked sense, for the indignant, scathing rebuke of an intelligent and christian public. *Such* ideas, were they to prevail, all anti-Christ would hold jubilee. They are ideas that Catholics, Romanist and Jesuit will fight for to the last—ideas which are *now* at issue in the East, and sooner or later must be here. And that issue is not whether we shall force the Bible into our schools, as Dr. Scott unfairly intimates, but whether the vicegerents of the Pope shall *force it out*. With the help of a few more such advocates as the Moderator they will.

To his remarks on the Sabbath issue we reply, had we made a fuller statement here, we might and would have been more fully and completely understood. This time, however, we shall leave no doubt upon what we *say* and mean. Grant that he never preached it in the pulpit, so long as he proclaims it, he preaches it; so long as he inculcates it, he preaches it; so long as he advocates it, he preaches it; so long as he carries it into practice by refusing to sign petitions which *pray* the Legislature for a Sunday law, he preaches it. That he refused to sign such a *prayer*, that he refused to make it, was known to us, perhaps to all. The sermon of that example sounded in our mines and mountains like a tempest. In the halls of the Capitol it may yet break in dreadful clarion notes "up boys" and down with the Sunday law. We have in our hands a letter from that same Capitol requesting us not to mention his (Dr. Scott's) opposition, "as the announcement" says the letter, "that he is not in favor of such an Act would give strength to the enemies of the Sunday law. I think it is best not to make public" no, not even "his private opinion." The letter came too late. Two weeks ago we announced it on our responsibility. To-day, his sign manual to that fact, dated Jan. 12, 1859, San Francisco, is in our columns. The types on the galley were oozing out the heresy when the letter came. It is too late; his words will be read far and near; and what if the Sunday law fails because it is known that *he* is opposed to it? O! Church of God, why to us hast thou given creed Bibles and bayonetted Sabbaths—unconstitutional Scriptures and Holy-time to arm thy *friends* against thy cause?

Dr. Scott, you say that "some legislation is required" as a matter of police at least. We are not sure whether we understand what you mean by police, unless it is to protect the peace and interests of those who worship God on Sunday." If so, was not this the very prayer and purport of the petition which you refused to sign? You were *not* asked to help establish any creed or form of worship. You were never asked by any petition for a Sunday law, to help drive men to heaven by the bayonet, nor make them virtuous by legislative enactments; never, never. Why is this imputed to us? You were asked, however, to sign a petition, which was understood by all, to be a petition for a police regulation of the Sabbath—for a law which would protect the business of the mountain trader, the business of the merchant in the city, the artisan and the apprentice, while they rested or worshipped God on the Sabbath, and *you* refused. We say it; no mere word-sermon in the pulpit of Calvary church could strike a heavier, deadlier blow than this.

In regard to the message of the President, he admits what we said. He did read with comments, a *part* of the message. The Dr. is sufficiently acquainted with good rhetoric, to know that a part often represents the whole. This is a well known canon, even of sacred rhetoric. We have the *exampla gracia* of St. James himself, "he who offends in one point, is guilty of all." In addition to the authority of St. James, we have that of no less illustrious a person than the Moderator himself. He says in the *Union*, he is to preside in the next Assembly. All may not know it, but those who do, understand that he is to preside about fifteen minutes to an hour, long enough only to give place to a new Moderator. The Dr. did not intend to produce a wrong impression any more than we did about the message, but took simply a very fragmental part of the session to represent the whole. The Dr. says nothing about the Sabbath-breaking *extra* he quoted from. Perhaps he did not know that as he held it up in his pulpit, the flush of protest tingled on the cheeks of some of his hearers. Truly, how can he, than otherwise oppose a Sunday Law, when by its ruling, so much evangelical matter would have been lost to one sermon that day.

"And *finally*, I might point out several other mistakes, and remind you that you have neither printed my letter correctly, nor quoted from it honestly. Some of the quotations you profess to give, are not in my letter at all."

We stand corrected. Instead of quoting, "this noble State" right, we quoted it "this new and glorious State." We are sorry if thereby we marred the elegance and force of your period. It is a solemn mistake, we confess. We have compared notes closely, and are glad to find that we made but one such, and add, by the way, that our quotations were not all borrowed from the protest. We are so mortified at this insignificant blunder; for we have fallen a victim to one who is notoriously loose in the use of quotation marks himself; to one, who if he dared look, would see perhaps scores of authors pointing the index-finger at him, "Thou art the man;" to one, who, while he hesitates not to travesty the words of his Lord, is scrupulously exact in quoting his "marching orders" from General Taylor.

We intended to have said more. We could say much more, but we have already wearied our readers too much. We hope we shall not be compelled to do it again, and only when called by justice, truth, and duty, shall we ever attempt it.

TWELVE THOUSAND SEAMEN.

This number of seamen, at least, including those employed on our coast and bay vessels, visit this city every year. And besides these, there reside here, some thousands of men connected with the sea, who attend no church and enjoy no religious privileges whatever. These inhabit, for the most part, that portion of the city which borders on the bay, and considering their circumstances, they are hardly less proper subjects for *missionary* labor than the inhabitants of any heathen land. As they are now situated, they have little more prospect of ever reaching Heaven than the Digger Indians or the Fejee cannibals. They recognize God only to blaspheme his name; his Sabbath of rest and worship they devote to business and pleasure, or rioting; his holy law they either know not or care nothing for, and very many of them gain their daily bread by business which eats up the substance and destroys the bodies, minds and souls of their fellow men; and experience shows that few men are farther removed from the kingdom of God than those who thus live on the blood of their fellow men.

The condition of these sailors, also, is hardly less lamentable. Those who come here from distant ports have been long absent from the religious influences they may have enjoyed in other cities where more is done for seamen than is done here, as well as from the blessed saving power of parents, wives or sisters with whom many of them are blessed; have been herded for months with men who have grown old in every kind of vice—have listened to, and joined in many a tale of obscenity and wicked lewdness, till the very air they breathe seems tainted and corrupt; and when they arrive here the most of them fall into the hands of those whose only care is to rob them of their earnings—the dram seller and the lewd woman—while christians seem to care hardly at all whether they are saved or perish. And those who sail about the bay and to near ports, are in quite as evil a condition, since, practically, they have no Sabbath and no religious privileges from one end of the year to the other. Most of these are probably as far from heaven and as confirmed in sin as any dwellers in a christian land can well be.

And now for these twelve thousand and more of seamen, and for these thousands of dwellers by the sea, in this city, have the churches in this city no responsibility? When these multitudes of their own countrymen go down to hell for want of knowledge of the way of salvation, or of persuasion to enter it, will christians here be guiltless? Are there any in heathen lands, or any destitute in our own country who have stronger claims on us than these men of the sea? Shall we not then do what we can for them? J. R.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BULK HEAD.—Mr. Banks, a member from this city, has introduced a bill providing for a scientific survey and examination of our city water front and the construction of a sea wall under the control of the Supervisors of the county.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—A bill has been prepared, in the House, to amend the Constitution so as to allow the State to loan her credit to railroad incorporations in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, to the amount of $15,000 per mile, when the company has actually expended for the construction of the road an equal amount per mile—taking a mortgage on the road, to aid in the construction of which the credit is loaned. The credit is not to be extended so that the aggregate shall exceed $20,000,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is said a law will be prepared to authorize the expenditure of $100,000, to aid the Public Schools, throughout the State. It is also proposed to separate, if possible, the contact of the schools from all political influence, and make the officers more permanent than heretofore.

THE PRESBYTERY of San Jose will meet on the eigth day of February, in Gilroy, at half past 6 o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by the Moderator, Rev. S. B. Bell.

The churches under the care of this Presbytery are requested to send a full representation of Elders, also their Session Books.

W. W. BRIER, *Stated Clerk.*

Our Vermont Correspondence.

LYNDON, VERMONT, Dec. 1858.

DEAR PACIFIC: Having recently had the privilege of attending a Missionary Convention, and as you in California, cannot yet have *precisely such* meetings, (though you may have others quite as good), it has occurred to me that some of your readers may be interested in a brief account of it. It was held in the neighboring town of St. Johnsbury. Ex-Governor Fairbanks serving as Moderator. Secretary Treat of the American Board was in attendance, and also District Secretaries, Warren and Pettingell. These, with Rev. Mr. Hagen, of the Bombay Mission, and Rev. Dr. Thomson, of the Syria Mission, were the principal speakers.

The first address, was by Rev. Mr. Pettingell, of Albany, who dwelt on the first and great object of the missionary, it being always to Christianize, rather than to civilize—to convert, rather than to instruct them in the industrial arts. And this is found to be the most effectual method of civilizing and elevating in the scale of being.

This view of the case was confirmed by Rev. Mr. Hagen, who has resided twelve years in India, and has seen civilization, transplanted there by some of the British residents, powerless to impress or reach the native residents, apart from the motives drawn from Christianity. Palaces were built for the rulers of the land, the iron horse sped on his course, the electric fluid was made to do for man what Mercury did for Jupiter, but in full view of the Governor's splendid mansion, by the side of the railway, and under the telegraphic wire, were practiced constantly the barbarities of hook-swinging and other inhuman customs, until the influence brought to bear by the missionaries, had at length secured the abolition of those practices.

Mr. Hagen dwelt on the importance of Bombay as a Missionary Station, possessing, as it does, the finest harbor on the Indian ocean, or on all the coast of southern Asia, west of Singapore. Mr. H., notwithstanding his comparatively long residence in Asia, is still in appearance quite a young man, and decidedly prepossessing. Very few of those who heard his earnest and pathetic appeals for Christian sympathy, for a *personal interest* in Missionaries and their work, will soon forget those appeals.

It is now a quarter of a century since Dr. Thomson first visited the Holy Land, where he has since resided. The result of his observations there during this long series of years, he is about to give to the world in a work entitled, "The Land and the Book," or the Bible illustrated by facts, learned during his residence in Palestine. All those at least, who have listened to his graphic portraiture of the scenes witnessed at the "Church of the Holy Sepulcher," on the "Day of Holy Fire," and who have found new beauty in the comparison of our Lord to a good shepherd, as they have heard him describe the occupation of a shepherd in Palestine, will feel that they *must* have that book.

Among the most interesting of these meetings was the Sabbath School celebration, participated in by the children of several schools. It is hoped that impressions for good were made on many a youthful mind, which will not soon pass away. May the children of the Golden State all come to be interested in this cause of Missions; and, as many anecdotes were related of children who had given their *gold dollar* for the purpose of educating heathen children, may the interest in your growing State be deep and strong, manifesting itself in *sacrifices* for this cause.

I am rejoiced to find evidences of prosperity returning in full tide to California. Doubtless many of your citizens rue the day when they too credulously gave ear to the marvelous stories of the unexampled richness of "Fraser River" mines. It is to be hoped after their hard experience they may learn to be contented with the indisputably excellent mines, and other resources of California, and not be ready to be carried away with the next new excitement.

You must of course be rejoiced at the great work of God in progress throughout a large portion of the Atlantic States. We trust that the present and coming seasons will be still more distinguished than the past by the outpouring of God's spirit; and that you in California may share richly with us in this best of blessings. It, in addition to your new route via Tehuantepec, and your overland mails, and your growing temporal prosperity, you may also receive this heavenly baptism, you will indeed have occasion to feel that your "cup runneth over." That this may be the case, shall ever be the prayer of yours, J. G. H.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTARA MEETING.—There was an immense gathering at Musical Hall on Saturday evening, called for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion regarding the action of the Church of Rome, in abducting the child of Mortara, an Israelite, on the pretext that it had embraced the Roman Catholic faith. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Seligman, and Hon. Solomon Heydenfelt was appointed chairman. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in an eloquent and forcible manner, after which, a large number of gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents and a less number named as Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. Dr. Henry, M. M. Noah, G. S. Goodman, Isaac S. Josephi, Seixas Solomon, Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Peck, Dr. Wozencraft and L. B Mizner.

The committee reported a somewhat lengthy set of preambles and resolutions, all of which we have not room to insert. The first two resolutions are as follows:

Resolved. That the Israelites and other citizens of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, denounce this act of the Papal authorities at Bologna, as being sacrificial of the dearest rights of humanity—social and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we regard with apprehension and regret this revival of a power whose intolerance and oppression history and experience teaches as prejudicial to the happiness of mankind, and to a just enjoyment of their natural rights.

The resolutions offered were adopted in the most enthusiastic manner by the whole meeting, without a dissenting voice. Addresses were made by Dr. Eckman, Dr. Henry, Rev. Dr. Scott, Col. Baker, Rev. Dr. Peck, Judge Tracy, and M. M. Noah. We have seldom heard more eloquent speaking or seen a more spirited meeting.

☞ We call attention to the article, the British in Japan, on the outside.

SCRIPTURE QUOTATIONS.

"As a church, we have been 'co-laborers with God,' to take St. Paul's remarkable expression.—*Sermon in the Pacific.*

"We then, as workers together *with you*, beseech you receive not the grace of God in vain."—2 Cor. vi. 1.

Will you allow a few comments on the above in the *Pacific?* I offer them the more willingly in this case, as the author of the sermon is a warm personal friend. My only object is to call attention to a very prevalent, and I think not altogether a right one.

The language quoted above may be heard in most of the pulpits and prayer meetings in the land, very often. It is used as a quotation from Scripture. And yet perhaps nothing nearer to it can be found in the Bible than the passage quoted. That surely gives no one authority to accuse St. Paul of using such a very remarkable expression as would make men "co-laborers with God." St. Paul was far more orthodox in his language. The term "co-laborers" or "co-workers" as we more frequently hear it, implies equality and co-efficiency, and for that reason always occasions me pain when I hear it. No passage of Scripture, I believe, gives the shadow of an excuse for its use. And if we notice the passage in Corinthians quoted above, we shall see that St. Paul did not say "workers together with God," (though that is a very different thing from "co-workers," as two may work together, in the same cause, and yet in very different capacities) but the words in italics show that it was merely the opinion of the translators that he meant so. And the next thing is that the preacher announces to his church that they are "co-workers with God," and then charges the remarkable expression to St. Paul.

This may seem a small matter to notice in this way, but the writer cannot so view it. It is but the outcrop of a stratum that underlies all our American society. "Young America" has no reverence for anything or any being, and he has infused his leaven into the whole business of our society, till even christian ministers can speak of being co-partners with the Almighty. But when they write, and print, and publish to the world such expressions, is it not time (perhaps my views are incorrect) that public attention should be called to the matter, and the evil corrected. QUIS.

Senator Gwin's Speech.

We are indebted to the Hon. Senator for a copy of his speech in favor of a Pacific Railroad bill, delivered in the U. S. Senate, Dec. 13, 1855. It is certainly an able argument, and to us appears unanswerable. We extract some passages that are both eloquent and convincing:

We have seen that the aggregate area of this great Pacific and intermediate region, now closed against emigration as if by an impenetrable wall, amounts to one and a quarter thousand million acres. A large portion of this vast area consists of the richest arable lands, a still larger of lands of a medium quality, and a still greater proportion of lands admirably adapted to grazing; but they are now almost worthless for every purpose, as is proved by statistics, and demonstrated by experience. Here especially are the most extensive and valuable grazing lands in the world, covered by the finest grasses, over which roam hundreds of thousands of buffalo, the deer, the antelope, and other wild animals; and these, together with the Indians, will be almost their only occupants until the railroad is constructed. These lands are admirably adapted for grazing of almost every description. Here can be raised the finest sheep upon the continent, horses, mules, hogs, and cattle of every description. Here, too, in many portions, the camel can be reared as well as in any part of Asia or Africa, and in much greater abundance, with more economy. With the railroad one vast and unebbing tide of population would roll on from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and antedate by half a century the wealth, power, greatness, and glory of the Republic, while securing the Union by perpetual bonds of commerce, intercourse, and interest. Indeed, it is self-evident, that if the financial benefits of the government were limited only to the increase in the sales of the public lands, the augmented revenue from this source alone, would build many railroads to the Pacific.

Commerce is power and empire. Its conquests are greater, more universal and enduring, than those of arms. It carries with it peace and plenty, instead of death and desolation. It marches over states and nations to supply their wants and receive their products in exchange. Its dominion is peace; its victories are those of labor and industry. National prejudices and prohibitions, dynasties, and despotic institutions crumble before its progress. Give us, as this railroad would, the permanent control of the commerce and exchanges of the world, and in the progress of time and the advance of civilization, we would command the institutions of the world—not like the colonies of Rome, by the sword and vassalage, but by that irresistible moral power which would ultimately carry our institutions with our commerce throughout the sphere we inhabit."

Walker River Gold Mines.

Late intelligence from Walker's River is to the effect, "that mining in that region is entirely suspended, owing to the extreme cold weather—everything being frozen up and covered with ice and snow. Ice had frozen in the vicinity from 12 to 18 inches in thickness, while the earth was covered with snow 6 inches in depth. Provisions scarce and high."

THE PRINCESS AND THE PHYSICIAN.—Few foreigners who were sojourning in Rome during the Autumn of 18—, can fail to remember the violent illness of the beautiful Princess C——, which suddenly withdrew from the brilliant social circles of that city their fairest ornament. The means by which that illustrious lady was restored to health, when given over by all the faculty in Rome, is not, however, so generally known. She owes her life, and is ever prompt to acknowledge the obligation, to the most distinguished physician of the age, Dr. Thomas Holloway. That extraordinary man happened to arrive in the "Seven-hilled City," just at the crisis of her disorder, and was immediately summoned to her palace. He found the Princess in a sad condition. During an evening drive through the Campagna she had been smitten, by the fearful malaria which sometimes arises in poisonous clouds from the adjacent marshes. The consequence was a violent bilious attack, terminating in jaundice. The lovely face which had dazzled all eyes, and eclipsed all rivalry at ball and banquet, was yellow as saffron, and the eyes which had kindled love and admiration in a thousand hearts were duller than lead. In a feeble voice she inquired of the doctor what could be done for her, at the same time protesting that if the hue that now tinged her skin were to remain after her recovery she would rather die than live. Smiling at the pardonable vanity of one whose queenly beauty was the theme of every traveler who visited Rome, he told her cheerfully that her life and her loveliness were both safe. His prediction proved true. Under the influence of his irresistible Pills, the yellow suffusion began to pass off; and day by day, like a star bursting through a cloud, her beauty was re-developed. Within six weeks it was announced that the Princess would soon gladden the eyes of her admirers at an evening festival to take place at her chateau, at Tivoli in the honor of her recovery.

It may well be supposed that the Princess would willingly have displayed her gratitude on a magnificent scale, but this Dr. H. would not premit. He refused to receive anything, save a mere souvenir; and she presented him with a most appropriate one. It was a double miniature, set in emeralds and diamonds, one case representing the Princess as she lay upon her sick bed, despoiled by disease of all her charms, and the other containing her likeness as she appeared at the fete in the full bloom of restored health and beauty. The memento was accompanied by a note in which were these words; "Whenever you look at the two pictures, imagine if you can, my boundless gratitude." It may well be supposed that Dr. Holloway treasures this delicate tribute to his skill, among the choicest souvenirs—"*Courier De Populo,*" *Rome.*

Arrival of the Steamer Golden Gate.

By the arrival of the U. S. mail steamship Golden Gate, dates have been received from the Eastern States via Tehuantepec to Dec. 26th. We are indebted to the correspondence of the *S. F. Bulletin* for many items we give in the following summary:

Washington News—The Pacific Railroad.

The debate in the U. S. Senate, on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, was not ended at the last dates. Mr. Gwin made an able speech, and other Senators have made speeches in its favor, but on looking over the votes taken on the various motions offered on the subject, we see little hope of present action in its favor. The jealousies of the various sections of the Union, seem so great as to be likely to keep this truly national work still delayed.

Post-Road to Pike's Peak.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill for making a post-road from Leavenworth to Pike's Peak.

Purchase of Cuba.

Mr. Branch introduced a bill appropriating —— millions of dollars, to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all differences, including the cession of the Island of Cuba, if the President thinks fit. This bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba, until the Spanish government gave proper satisfaction for their insults and injuries to the persons and property of our citizens. Objections were offered, and the House adjourned.

A Protective Tariff.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for specific duties as a means of increasing the revenue and affording a protection to labor.

Steam Mail to China.

Senator Broderick has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a line of three or five steamers, to carry the mails between San Francisco and China, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan. He proposes to authorize the Postmaster General, to contract with suitable parties to establish the line, and receive a subsidy of at least $300,000 per annum.

Magnetic Telegraph to California.

Mr. Broderick has also given notice of a bill for the construction of a line of magnetic telegraph, to connect the Missouri river with California. The bill will give the Secretary of War authority to contract with parties who will erect the line, agreeing to give them, say $75,000 per annum, for government telegraphing, for ten or fifteen years.

U. S. Mint in San Francisco.

It is reported that Mr. Slocum, of San Francisco, will be appointed Coiner in the San Francisco Mint, *vice* Eckfeldt. The Treasury Department has received the report of the Commissioners who were sent out to San Francisco to investigate the affairs of the Mint; but as it has not yet been opened, its contents are unknown.

Gen. Denver Returns to California.

Gen. Denver has determined to resign his his position in the Indian Bureau next spring and return to California.

California Wagon Road.

Col. Frederick W. L. Lander has returned from his recent operations in the Rocky mountain region, where he has been engaged in constructing a substantial wagon road from the South Pass, a distance of 350 miles to City Rocks in North-western Utah. The road laid out by Col. Lander passes to the north of the old Salt Lake route. He represents it to be far superior thereto for overland emigration, because better supplied with water, grass and timber, and more direct; and it is equally available for either California or Oregon-bound travelers. With the exception of the mountain valleys where the Indians have burned the timber to form extensive grazing grounds, the whole country is densely wooded with yellow pine, spruce and fir trees.

It is evident this route must be highly favorable for a Pacific railroad, not only because it opens up a country fit for settlement by white men, but upon which abundant timber for the purposes of the road can easily be had. The Colonel also states that it is not likely to be obstructed by snows.

Steamer Indian Empire.

This vessel has safely arrived in port, having been delayed by storms, and want of fuel to make steam.

NEW BOOKS.

CENTRAL IDEA OF CHRISTIANITY, by JESSIE T. PECK; Carter & Porter Publishers, New York.—This is an elaborate discussion of the great truths of religious experience. It portrays the grand and divine result to which all struggle in the employment of resources given by God, made efficacious by His spirit—finally and assuredly conducts a man seeking after godliness. It shows us the possibilities of a divine life, its great incentives, its grand consequences, with an earnestness that does not leave the reader unmoved, which does not fail to send him away in prayer. It is logically divided into subjects and successive arguments: It is subdivided into distinct and convenient chapters, so as to stand fairly before the reader. There are some sections of the book which would claim the assent of Armineans much sooner than of the thinkers of a different faith; there are also uses of words peculiar to the denomination of which the author is one, which mar its style and appear objectionable to a catholic reader: there is, too, sometimes, a redundancy of words and sentences which makes some chapters of the book seem heavy—now and then proof offered for that which needs no proof, for which a direct home thrust into consciences would be more effectual. Abating these imperfections, the work must bring good to whomsoever reads it—great good to the world. On the opening page is one of the most genial and best possible likenesses of the author.

SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY.

Meeting of Executive Committee. Report of General Agent:

Number of English Bibles sold, 397; Foreign, 31; English Testaments sold, 235; Foreign, 32; English Bibles donated, 50; Foreign, 24; English Testaments donated, 46; Total distribution, 815.

Value of donations, $44 87.

REPORT OF COLPORTEURS.

Number of families visited, 821; destitute, 53; Refusing supply, 8; Supplied, 45.

The Bibles sold are mostly family Bibles. The General Agent submitted the matter of supplying all the youth in the State, who can read, with a copy of the New Testament.

Resolved, That the Agent be directed to confer with the Parent Society in New York in relation to the supply of the required number of Testaments.

GOLD AND OUR USE OF IT.

When Sir Francis Head was galloping across the Pampas of South America, he came one night to a small village in the gold mining region of Tucuman. He was hungry and wanted supper, but, alas! there was a considerable dearth of eatables. While he was offering, but in vain, as high as half a gold doubloon, value $8, for a single fowl, a withered old hag came up to him, and shaking her skinny finger in his face, told him, with great emphasis, "El oro no vale nada,"—Gold is of no value. That old lady had penetrated deeper, some thirty years ago, into the mysteries of political economy, than a great many of our intelligent Anglo-Saxon population appear yet to have done.

To get at somewhat clearer ideas on the subject, let us consider for a moment what money is. Every one knows that it is a medium of exchange, that is, it is a value which is used for convenience sake in effecting the exchanges of other values. Thus a grocer who wants a dining table does not go to the furniture store and offer so many pounds of tea and sugar for it, but he sells the tea and sugar for money and then offers this money for the table. Clearly the money is in this case merely a convenient medium, by means of which the groceries are exchanged for the furniture. In like manner the laborer who has only his day's work to offer for his daily living, does not tire out the use of his bone and sinew to one man for so many minutes to pay for a box of matches, and to another for an hour or two to pay for a loaf of bread and a few pounds of potatoes, but he seeks out some contractor who will give him money for his day's or his week's work, and with this money he buys what he wants. Clearly the money is still but a medium, much more convenient in this case than in the other, by which one value, the work, is exchanged for another value, the living; and so it is in all other cases. The money, although a value, inasmuch as it has cost labor to produce it, is of no use whatever except for the purpose of enabling a man to exchange one kind of property which he has for another which he wants; and nobody cares to have money, as a general rule, except for the purpose of using it thus, either directly in his own exchanges, or indirectly by hiring it out to another person who has exchanges to make, but wants the medium to do it with. In saying that this is the only use of money, we drop out of view for brevity's sake the use of gold and silver in jewelry, to which after all but a small part of their whole production is applied.

Now then, what object has a man in making exchanges? Here again every one knows that it is in order to obtain something which is to him of more value, or of more necessity, than the article he has. To recur to the illustrations we took above, the tea and sugar are of less value to the grocer than the dining table, and the dining table is worth less to the furniture man than the tea and sugar, or whatever else he buys with the money obtained for them. The laborer has his physical strength, but that will not feed him; the contractor has food, but that will not grade his street; by exchanging, the laborer is fed, and the contractor gets his street graded. It is evident, therefore, that the number and amount of these exchanges are limited by the number and amount of values to be exchanged. The laborer soon finds that he has bought all he wants and must lay by his surplus, or he has spent all his wages and has nothing more to exchange; the grocer finds that he has extended his business as far as he can get profitable customers, and if he wants more he must put his prices below paying rates, that is, he must make losing exchanges; and the capitalist finds that he cannot make any further profitable investments. Hence it follows as a necessary consequence that only a certain amount of money is required in any community, a fluctuating amount in all probability, a constantly increasing amount too, if the community is a thriving one, but not an indefinite amount; both the fluctuations and the increase will be within surprisingly narrow limits. Now then, calling attention to the fact that money is itself a value, and therefore subject to the same law of demand and supply as other values, it necessarily follows from the above that if any community has more money than is required for making its exchanges, the value of money will fall, or in other words, since the value of every thing else is measured by its equivalent in money, the price of every thing else will rise until the proportion between the value of money and the value of other commodities is re-established.

There is only one other proposition we have to bring forward, and it is so self-evident that it will be sufficient to state it, namely,—all the money in the world is clearly at all times as nearly as possible equal in value to all the commodities that are exchanged by means of it. We do not say, to all the other commodities in the world, since there is no relation between the values except in the case of sale, nor to all the other commodities that are exchanged, since the great bulk of exchanges are made by book debts, bills of exchange and other similar devices, but to all the commodities that are exchanged by means of money, which it would not be particularly erroneous to call, in a general way, the retail trade of the world. If the money is worth more than the goods thus exchanged, the buyers evidently lose; if the goods are worth more than the money, the sellers clearly make a bad bargain; and as both are all the time straining their wits *not* to lose, it is fair to presume that, as we said above, they hit it as nearly as possible.—Hence it follows, and this is our last induction, that the amount of money which can be profitably used by any community, is in the same proportion to the whole stock of it in the world, as its retail trade (in the sense given to these words above) is to that of the world.

If the above doctrine be true, and we shall be a good deal surprised when we find a flaw proved in it—it is to be hoped that some comfort will be derived from it by those distressed minds which are constantly troubled at the idea of so much gold, all the time draining out of California. That we do not want it here—have no use for it—could do nothing with it—and would be not a whit the better for it, if we kept every grain of it, will clearly appear from a very few figures. The total yearly production of gold and silver in the world at the present time, is stated by high authority, (M. Chevalier, Revue des Deux Mondes, Oct. 1857,) to be in round numbers. Gold, $186,000,000. Silver, $46,376,300; say total $232½ millions; and if we look at our Custom-House tables, we shall see that California exports yearly, just about one-forth of that amount. It is probable that Mr. Chevalier's figures are under the mark, but on the other hand, the amount of gold retained yearly in California must be considerable, so that we are perfectly safe in speaking of her production, as at least one-fourth of the whole. With regard to the stock previously in existence in other countries, no considerable new sources of supply have been discovered for the last five or six years, (since Australia,) and gold is so easily conveyed from place to place, that a single year is sufficient to equalize the proportions of supply and demand all over the world. Now, then, we are in a position to consider the means by which we may stop the drain of gold from California, and the desirability of our doing so.

As long as the present proportion of supply continues, the only possibility by which we could in any way stop the drain entirely, would be our transacting in California one-fourth of the retail business, (or cash business) of the world; and the first consequence of our doing so in any other way, supposing for argument's sake, that it were possible, that Flour would rise in a fortnight to something like $500 a barrel, with everything else in proportion, the second, that gold mining would be instantly abandoned by all but a sufficient number to keep us supplied with enough gold, on an average, to negotiate our exchanges with. Whether these consequences are desirable or not, we leave to the reader's judgment; that they would be the inevitable result of the measure contemplated, is certain; and that the measure is impossible, is equally so, because the article is so easily smuggled, and the gain by doing so would be so immense, that no legislative enactment, though backed by any concievable force, and by the public opinion of our whole present population, would be sufficient to prevent it. On the other hand it is just as certain, first, that we get more value for our gold at present by sending it away, than we could do in any way by keeping it; and second, that as fast as we want more for our use, more will be retained. The only way in which we can make the most out of our gold production or our gold trade, and therefore the only desirable matter in the whole business, is to do as we have done hitherto, leaving it untrammeled by any legislative encouragement, prohibition, or regulation of any kind whatever—simply to let it alone.

Mer. Gaz. and Ship. Register.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC LUMBER.

In our issue of the 4th inst., we presented a statement of the exports to Foreign countries of Domestic Lumber from this port and the North coast during the year 1858, which showed the aggregate shipment to have reached 22,941,000 feet. This statement however was incomplete, insomuch that the shipments from Mendocino were not included. With this addition the figures for the year would stand as follows:—

		Feet.
Shipped from Ports in Washington Ty		16,025,000
" " Humboldt Bay		2,000,000
" " Mendocino—		
To Chile	1,235,000	
" Sandwich Islands	183,000	1,418,000
" " San Francisco		4,906,000
Total		24,[illegible],000

It is proper to remark that in addition to the exports given as above from Mendocino, two other cargoes were shipped thence but cleared here and are comprised in our statement of exports from this port.

In our issue of the 4th inst., we commented upon, and exhibited by comparison with the business of previous years, the increasing importance of this branch of trade. It may safely be assumed that the average value of the lumber exported last year was $[illegible] per thousand feet, which would give an aggregate valuation of $[illegible]. Including shingles, laths and pickets fully $[illegible] worth of building material was taken of us by Foreign markets. How vast the change in this respect since 18[illegible], in which year we imported from home, Eastern ports, twenty-two or twenty-three million feet of boards alone! Now, nothing comes thence but small invoices for Cabinet and Carriage makers use.

The demand for our lumber is continually increasing abroad. Australia, China and South America must buy more and more each year. We regard the time as by no means distant when every vessel bringing a cargo here can have a return freight of lumber to some part of the world.—*Merc. Gas. and Ship. Register.*

THE HESPERIAN.—Mrs. Day, the editress of this well conducted and interesting semi-monthly periodical, intends changing its form, and issuing it in March, as an illustrated monthly.

THE CALIFORNIA CULTURIST.—The *Culturist* for January, is before us, an excellent number; any one of which is worth a year's subscription to an intelligent gardener, farmer, or to any one interested in the welfare of California.

CHAS. M. SHULTZ.—If this meets the eye of the above, he is requested to inform the Rev. Frederick Buel of his present location. If any person can give information respecting Mr. Shultz he will confer a favor by informing Mr. B.

LECTURE at Musical Hall this evening for the benefit of the Powell street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Dr. Scott will deliver, this evening, the first Lecture of a course, at the usual hour.

Subject, "The inhabitants of other worlds and the comet."

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE of the State of California will meet in this city next Tuesday, Jan. 25th.

MARRIED.

Dec. 26th, by Rev. W. W. Brier, Capt. Jonathan Mayhew to Miss Amelia A. Everett, all of Alameda county.

At Grass Valley, Jan 9th, by Rev. Martin Kellogg, Mr. Thomas Othel to Miss O. Henderson, all of Grass Valley.

At Oakland, Jan. 16th, at the residence of J. W. Hoag, Esq., by Rev. S. B. Bell, John Bamber, Esq., to Mrs. Eliza Mullen, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Jan. 13th, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Marcus A. Braly to Miss Margaret J. Sloan, all of this city.

In this city, Jan. 14th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. J. T. Mullalloy to Miss Martha Ann Athens Perkins Johnson, all of this city.

In Tehama county, Jan. 13th, John S. Butler, formerly editor of the Red Bluff Beacon, to Isabel, daughter of Job F. Dye.

At Coloma, Jan. 13th, George. H. Kirs, editor of the Times, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Samuel Winter.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 17th, of consumption, James Smith, a native of Brookfield, Conn., aged 38 years.

In this city Jan. 17th, of heart disease, Jefferson Lemarter, a native of Missouri, aged 25 years.

In this city, Jan 17th, of ulceration of the throat, James Anderson, a native of New York, aged 22 years.

In this city, Jan. 18, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Whalen, a native of New Orleans.

In this city, Jan. 16th, John B. Chute, a native of Boston, aged 28 years.

On board ship Flying Fish, off the South end of Formosa, Capt. Wm. MacMichael, late of San Francisco.

At Yreka, Jan. 8th, Elenora, wife of William McConnell, Agent of the California Stage Company, at that place.

Holloway's Ointment.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing those eruptions, ulcers, swellings, and painful nervous complaints so common to us all. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Felons, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do not profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints—all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.

After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE. Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

jan20

The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It renovates, purifies, and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost of the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramp, diarrhœa, and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.

As a Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels throughout the United States.

CAUTION:—The genuine are put up in full quart bottles, with the name "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the glass, also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith" on the label. We give this caution in order that persons may not be deceived by any of the numerous counterfeits and imitations now in market.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

jan20

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSUMPTION!

AND ALL ITS INCIPIENT SYMPTOMS, SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Liver Affections, Pains in the Breast or Side, Night Sweats, Phthisic, Inflammation of Lungs and Throat, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections.

☞ BE CAUTIOUS.—As there are many COUNTERFEITS, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sanford and Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Park & White are the only Agents to whom all orders should be addressed.

ALSO, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS OF ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.

132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

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Stall 53, Washington Market,

WASHINGTON STREET.

Fresh Mutton, Pork, Veal, Beef, &c.

Always on hand the best the Market can afford. Hotels, Restaurants and Families Supplied AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ All Articles delivered free of Charge. [sep0-3mo.

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DEALER IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

HAMS, BACON, LARD,

Apples, Cranberries,

And all other kinds of Fruits in their season.

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Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge.

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Merchants, and business men generally, who desire Good Work, at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine specimens, and acquaint themselves with our facilities for the rapid execution of every variety of

Plain and Ornamental Printing.

For Book Work, we have large fonts of type, all of which is nearly new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material. We have in operation two of Adams' Patent Power Presses, for Book and Newspaper work, universally acknowledged to be the Best Presses ever invented; and by the use of Steam Power, are enabled to do work with great rapidity and at very low rates.

Orders from the Country receive prompt attention.

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FOR THE YEAR

1859:

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IN SAN FRANCISCO, STATISTICS, ETC.

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TO THE

Fruit Growers, Gardeners

—AND—

Citizens of California and Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners, of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at

Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,

Two Doors North of Washington,

Also at 95 D St, above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Laws,

Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES;

Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries,

And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of many of our Nurseries, the want, at a central point, of an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and where trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.

He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JASON L. SANFORD.

San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858. *jan13-3m

WM. F. LYON. ISAAC M. MERRILL.

WM. F. LYON & CO.,

52 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

California & Oregon Produce,

GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER,

Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, Wool, Poultry, &c.

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Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Cal.,

—AND—

PROPRIETOR OF

The U. S. Mail Stage Line

BETWEEN

NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,

CONNECTING WITH THE

OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES

For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

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Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 6; Closes June 2, 1859.

DR. W. GROVE DEAL, Principal and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

P. M. DUNDON, Prof. Classics, Mathematics, French, and Rhetoric.

MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.

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Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco. dec30-5m

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OF THE

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

147 WASHINGTON STREET,

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Have the Finest, Cheapest, most Fashionable and Elegant

FITTING READY MADE CLOTHING

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The principal part of their Goods are manufactured to their order, and no PAINS or COST is spared in getting them up as they will NEVER FAIL TO SUIT.

Garments of all Kinds

Made to order by them in New York, and returns made dec9 in two months.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—BENICIA.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next and close on the 6th of APRIL, 1859.

MISS MARY ATKINS.......................Principal.

MRS. A. A. HASKELL....Teacher of the Eng. Branches.

MISS M. M. BRYANT...Teacher in the Eng. Department, Painting and Drawing.

MISS A. E. HEACOCK. Teacher in the Eng. Department, Calisthenics and Embroidery.

MR. P. PIODA..................Professor of the Modern Languages and Music.

MISS M. E. WOODBRIDGE.. Assistant teacher in Music

Sept. 20th-3 m. MISS MARY ATKINS.

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S. F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH

FOR NEW ORLEANS,

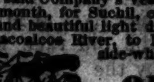
VIA

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS!

Carrying the United States Mail

ARRANGEMENTS HAVING BEEN MADE with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of Freight and Passengers from San Francisco to Ventosa. Conveyances will hereafter leave Ventosa regularly, on the arrival of said Company's vessels, on or about the 15th and 30th of each month, for Suchil, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful light draught steamer "Suchil," down the Coatzacoalcos River, to Minatitlan, and the fast and favorite side-wheel Steamship



QUAKER CITY,

R. W. SHUFELDT,.......................Commander, WILL LEAVE

MINATITLAN FOR NEW ORLEANS

With the California Mails and Passengers, on or about the 2d and 17th of each month.

☞ For Freight or Passage from Ventosa to New Orleans, apply at the Agency of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, southeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

LUCIEN HERMAN, Agent.

San Francisco, Nov. 15th, 1858. dec9-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

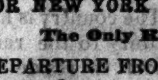
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.



THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

SONORA,

R. L. WHITING.......................Commander,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Thursday, January 20th, 1859,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19TH.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of JANUARY 4TH.

And a written order must be procured at the Company office for its shipment.

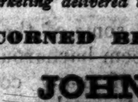
For freight or passage, apply to FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

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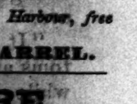
CAPT. GEO. GARWOOD. S. AMBROSE

GARWOOD & AMBROSE,

MERCHANT STREET MARKET,



MERCHANT ST., 65, SAN FRANCISCO.



SHIPPING, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES

Supplied with the Choicest Meats and Vegetables.

Marketing delivered to any part of the City or Harbour, free of charge.

CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.

JOHN WIGMORE, CABINET MAKER,

123 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Furniture of every Description made to Order

Repairing and Polishing done in a superior manner.

☞ Families and others desirous of having their Furniture repaired or polished at their residences, can have it done by leaving their orders as above. oct14-3mo

FULTON FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First street, between Market and Mission streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,

PUMPS, &c., &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.

Prices Reasonable.

D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD, PROPRIETORS. no18-6m

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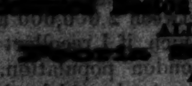
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DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, &c.

Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m



PLOWS!

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, BY THE CASE, OR SINGLE PLOW, among which will be found the

Celebrated Boston Steel Clipper Plows, ALL SIZES.

Peoria Steel Plow.

ALSO,

THE (PREMIUM) CAST EAGLE PLOWS ALL SIZES.

SIDE HILL PLOWS.

ALSO—THE

J. B. BOSTON PLOW,

with a large Stock of LAND SIDES, PLOW POINTS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROW TEETH, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, GRUBBING HOES, POTATO FORKS, GRIND STONES, STEEL FORKS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS generally, all of which are offered for sale at the LOWEST IMPORTERS' PRICES.

J. B. ARTHUR, Agricultural Store, Washington street, near Davis street.

The British in Japan.

"August 13.—We arrived at Nangasaki upon the 3d inst. It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen, the land high and precipitous, some of the hills rising to 1,500 feet, covered with fine trees and vegetation of all kinds, the most common tree being not unlike a magnificent Scotch fir. The outer harbor is formed partly by islands, partly by the main land, the islands rising perpendicularly out of the sea. From the outer there is no appearance of the inner harbor till you are almost at the head of the former, when the inner one suddenly opens to the view round some wooded islets, the town of Nagasaki laying at the further end, built in a valley formed by two hills, up the sides of which a few temples and houses have crept. Nangasaki is the port at which the Dutch have been settled for 200 years, on a small island connected with the town by a small bridge; the island is only about 400 yards long by 300 broad, and, till within the last few years, the Dutch were kept rigorously to it, never being allowed in the town or country. They, as well as all foreigners, are now allowed to walk at pleasure about the town and into the country. Everywhere foreigners are received with the greatest civility by the people. There are two Emperors of Japan, one the spiritual, the other the working one. The former lives at Miaco, and is the descendant of the old race who were turned off the throne by the ancestors of the reigning Emperor. The spiritual Emperor has nothing to do with governing the country, and is partly looked up to as a heavenly being, one condition of which is that everything he wears or uses is destroyed each night, and new clothes supplied the next morning. It is to prevent any one using the sanctified garments. The reigning Emperor lives here, and is elected, but in what manner I am not sure, but I believe by the Princes. It appears a mere nominal election, for the son regularly succeeds the father, and has done so since his ancestor usurped the throne. I believe the descent of the spiritual Emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2,500 years. The country is held by Princes, who owe feudal duty to the reigning Emperor, who obliges them to reside for six months in the year at Jeddo, with their families; during the other six months, he allows them to visit their estates, but keeps their families hostages in Jeddo. This restrains them, and the practice is intended to prevent the Princes from obtaining too much influence over the people. It is difficult to discover what the military system of the empire is, but that it must have the power of bringing an immense number of men into the field is beyond doubt—they have numerous and well appointed batteries.

"Nagasaki and everything Japanese, bears a striking contrast to everything Chinese. You cannot be five minutes in Japan without seeing it is a progressive nation—the country towns, houses and people all show this. The streets are wide and paved in the center, houses open throughout on the ground floor, with matting, formed in frames, fitting neatly all over the rooms. On this they sit, sleep and eat, and everything is kept scrupulously clean. Behind each house is a small garden, with a few green shrubs, and occasionally a fine tree. Cleanliness seems one great characteristic of the Japanese—they are constantly washing in the most open manner. To our great surprise, as we wandered the first day through the streets, we saw two or three ladies quietly sitting in tubs in front of their doors washing themselves with the utmost unconcern, traffic and the business through the street going on past them as usual. We understood afterward it was a general custom. The Japanese are eager for knowledge. Never was there a people more ready to adapt themselves to the changes and progress of the world than they are.

"It is curious that while some of their customs are what we would deem barbarous, and while they are ignorant of many common things—while they still rip themselves up, and shoe their horses with straw because ignorant of any other method—they have jumped to a knowledge of certain branches of science which it has taken nations in Europe hundreds of years to attain. At Nagasaki they can turn out of their yard an engine for a railway or a steamer. Japanese captains and engineers command their men-of-war, of which three are steamers; they understand the electric telegraph; they make thermometers and barometers, theodolites, and I believe, aneroids. Their spy-glasses and microscopes are good and very cheap. They have a large glass manufactory which turns out glass little inferior to our own They have a short line of railway somewhere in the interior, given by the Americans. Many of them speak Dutch, some English, all are anxious to learn; everything is done by themselves, and when it is considered that it is not much more than ten years ago since they made this start, the advance they have made in that short time is perfectly wonderful.

"A yacht having been sent by the Queen to be given to the Emperor of Japan, we left Nagasaki with her for that place, our squadron consisting, beside her, only of the Retribution and a gun-boat. After five days, three were spent in a very heavy gale of wind, we arrived at Sidoda, the port opened by the Americans, and where their Consul-General lives. It is to be given up, as it is utterly useless as a harbor, too small and open, with no trade. After remaining there two days, and investing in Japanese lacquer ware, which is the best in the world, we came on here (Jeddo). The port of Jeddo is at Kanagawa, about fifteen miles down the Gulf. Great objection has always been made to men-of-war coming further up; indeed, Kanagawa itself has only been open for a few months. The Japanese said great obstacles existed to ships coming to Jeddo. We, however, put it to the test, and without the least difficulty ran right up, and anchored within their own men-of-war, which we did not know were here, and within a mile of the forts of Jeddo. The town stretches for miles around the bay. I suppose it is the largest in the world, for it covers more ground than London, with between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of people, which, if I recollect right, is more than the London population. We have been begged to go back, which when we declined doing, they made no further effort to get rid of us, but have offered us a residence on shore, and requested us to commence a treaty. The Americans have made a very good one. The Russians, I believe, are just about concluding one, and I suppose before many days we may be doing the same.

"We land probably to-morrow or next day. I will say no more till I can tell you something about the inside of the city.

"September 2.—Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the Castle, which includes nearly the whole center of the town built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or enclosures round this quarter. Within the inner, the Tycoon Emperor and heir apparent live.

"The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain 10,000 followers. They are built in regular order, forming streets some 40 yards broad, kept in perfect order; an immense court-yard, with trees and gardens, forms the centre of each inclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c., form this large inclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the court-yard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side of the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach toward the interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by—the well-kept green banks of the second defense, rising some seventy feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water-lillies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, anything I have ever seen in Europe or any part of the world.

"We made an expedition into the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly clipped hedges; the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exist in everything.

"The Botanical Gardens are very good, and well cared for; good nurseries of young pines, cedars, &c.—*London Times.*

THE PORK TRADE OF 1858-59.

The surplus products of the West may be valued in round numbers at $35,000,000. About one-fourth of this business is transacted at Cincinnati directly, and a considerable proportion besides is connected indirectly with the mercantile operations of this place. Cincinnati, therefore, has become the center of the pork business. It is the great controlling market of the country. It is the meeting place for operators from all sections—East, West, North, and South—and also for European traders in the article. Strangers are already beginning to arrive, and within the next thirty days New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, South Carolina, Virginia, the Western States, Canada, England, and Ireland will be represented on 'Change. The trade will, therefore, very soon be in the full current of activity.

The average price of hogs in this market for several years were as follows:

1849-50, per 100 lb net	$2 91
1850-1 " "	4 00
1851-2 " "	4 70
1852-3 " "	6 31
1853-4 " "	4 44
1854-5 " "	4 45
1855-6 " "	6 04
1856-7 " "	6 23
1857-8 " "	5 16

It is thus seen that for eight years past hogs have commanded full prices. The only season within the nine years embraced in the above exhibit that the value was below a remunerative point, was 1849-50, when the average was $2 91. From the course of the market, then, for eight years past, we might expect a surplus in 1858-9, overwhelmingly large, because hogs, supposing no extraordinary circumstances to have existed, would appear from the figures presented to have been more profitable than anything else that farmers could have prepared for market.

The views presented lead us to anticipate an increase in the hog crop of 1858-9. This will be chiefly realized in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. Ohio and Kentucky will probably hold their own, but no more. The packing, as reported last year, in the several States named, was as follows:

Ohio	599,787
Kentucky	357,510
Indiana	423,956
Illinois	485,411
Missouri	173,636
Iowa	86,603
Tennessee	37,875
Total	2,114,778

The increase in the five last named States, viz: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Tennessee, will in the aggregate range from 15 to 25 per cent in number. We do not think there will be any material decrease or increase from last year in the average weight.

The conclusions we have arrived at may be stated in brief as follows:

1. Very light stock of old products on the 1st of December.
2. An increased consumption in 1858.
3. No material difference in the average weight as compared with last year.
4. An increase in number in the total crop of say 20 pe- cent.—*Cincinnati Gaz., Nov. 3.*

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO
BANKERS,
100 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
DRAW
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK NEW YORK,
Payable in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST FOR COINAGE AT THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.
PURCHASE GOLD BARS AND MINT CERTIFICATES.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.
ALLOW ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER MONTH INTEREST ON THEIR CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, PAYABLE AT FIVE DAYS' NOTICE.

ON RECEIPT OF GOLD DUST FOR COINAGE, WE will pay Checks drawn against the same, or return Coin by Express. A favorable rate of Interest will be charged on such Advances, and no charge made for commissions.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

sep16. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

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SILVER PLATED WARE.
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☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.
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The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.
This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.
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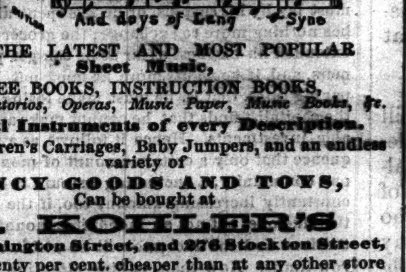
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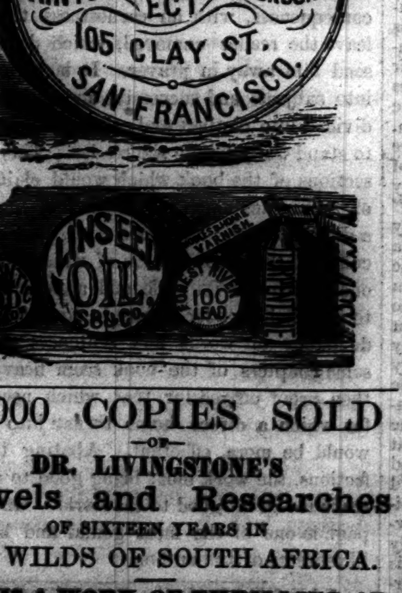
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R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.
Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.
You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.
Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if three are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States, and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.
Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.
I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.
Remember the Place,
R. H. VANCE,
march 18-3m. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

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